IRELAND.

Ireland for the Irish-Homely Political Economy.

There has existed for some months in Dublin a voluntary association, very humble at first, and not very powerful even yet, which promises to do more for that suffering island than all the political agitators of the last century have been able to accomplish. It is called the Parent Board of Irish Manufacture and Industry, and its objects are the naturalization and firm establishment of various branches of Manufacture in that country, and the concurrent training up of her children to Industry, Capacity and Efficieney. The objects and principles of this Association are clearly set forth in the follow-

ing statement : MANUFACTURE MOVEMENT. The Parent Board of Irish Manufacture and Industry held their usual weekly meeting at their rooms, Essex-bridge, on Monday evening, 12th

December ultimo. James Plunkett, of James's st , in the chair On the motion of Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Brennan, the Secretary brought forward the fol-

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF DUBLIN FROM THE PARENT BOARD OF IRISH MANUFACTURE

AND INDUSTRY.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: We addies you once again, urging you to prefer the manufactures of your own country to those of any other—however homely the one, however showy—however glossy the other. In this single prayer—in this single purpose—are contained the elevation, freedom, and happiness of your country.

"Many of you in times not long passed, in public

this single prayer—in this single purpose—are contained the elevation, freedom, and happiness of your country.

"Many of you in times not long passed, in public resolutions, piedged your lives and fortunes to defend what you conscientiously believed to be the liberties of Ireland—liberty to speak—liberty to pray. Would that you had sworn on the public platforms and around your altars to reject forever the slavery of foreign robes, which are the real chains that hold you in subjection. Such a vow would have secured to you more freedom, more weath, more respect, more happiness and hope than any temporal yow you ever uttered.

"On the eve of last Christmas we implored you, fellow-citizens, to take this yow. We wrote you letters—we sent you addresses—we waited on you by deputation—urging, and counseling you to this great duty. Our exhortations prevailed, our appeals were heard, but only by a minority—only by the illustricus few has stirred many an hitherto laiffed families—has forbade the heaving of many a bosem—the flow of many a mother's tear. For behold the perital demand for frish manufacture—the partial revival of frish manufacture—the partial revival of rish manufacture—the partial revival of prish manufacture—thave called into work almost every skilled artisan in Iteland.

"No blood has been shed—no patriot imprisoned or exided in this movement, yet part of the patriot's aspirations have been realised. A portion of our nation's wealth has been arrested in its flight. A portion of our people, previously idle and helpless, have been instructed and employed. Public confidence has been partially restored. Newbranches of industry have spruing up. There has been more traveling, and the railways have felt the benefit there have been more good produced in Ireland, and more industry and economy practiced, and the merchants have higher dividends. Increased profits there, have been instructed and employed. Public confidence, which unlocks private capital, calls into existence new undertakings, and lays the sure form pu

further:

"The cotton and silk of which the hat is composed has cost but 4s 6d., the rest of the price is wages and profits. That is about eight shillings. Those eight shillings are turned at least six times in the year, at home, around you, and will yield a trading and laboring profit every time they are turned, of twenty per cent, or 1s. 8d. each time. That would be a profit of 9s. 4d. in the year. At the end would be a profit of 9s. 4d. in the year. At the end of the year the profit of that single hat of yours would grow to 17s. 4d. At the end of two years, upon the same principle—that is, if any one who partock of any portion of the money, laid it out again on Irish manafacture—the 17s. 4d. would grow to £1 iss 4d., at the third year, keeping in view our principle, it would grow to £3 s. 6d.; and at the end of nine years the accumulating growth of the profit of your Irish hat, if all who touch the money keep to Irish manufacture, will amount to the incredible sum of £537 7s. 6d.

"Thus it will stand:

"Thus it will stand : 8s. turned six times in the year, at 20 per Total ______ £0 17 4 2d year, 17s. 4d. turned six times, at 20 per

cent each time principal and interest 1 18 4 3d year, £1 18s, 4c, turned six times at 3d year, £1 18s. 4c., turned six times at
20 per cent. each time. 4 5 6
4th year, £4 5s. 6d., turned six times at
20 per cent. each time. 10 11 6
5th year, chito ditto. 23 2 6
6th year, ditto ditto. 50 15 6
7th year, ditto ditto. 111 3 6
8th year, ditto ditto. 224 11 6
8th year, ditto ditto. 224 11 6
8th year, ditto ditto. 437 7 6
"We shall go no further in a calculation which must lead us uneringly to a result that, from its very magnitude, would call up disbellef."
"We here show you that the 8s national profit on a single hat, would, if husbanded, according to our advice, amount in ten years to the enormous sum of five hundred and thirty-seven pounds seven shillings and six pence.

ind six pence. "Calculate what this profit would amount to in

"Calculate what this profit would amount to in twenty years—what in fifty years!

"Then let us take only one million of our seven millions of people, whom, we will suppose, are able to purchase hats. Let that one million of men resolve to have frish hats—let even half a million—may, let even their 7,000 clerg, men. their 3,000 law-yers, their 2 000 doctors, their 10,000 language proprietors, their 3,000 poor law guardians, their 500 proprietors, editors, and reporters of newspapers, their 12,000 pointenes, who ail are fed and clothed by the toil of the husbandman and the artisan—let pictors, editors, and reporters of newspapers, their 12,000 policemen, who ad are fed and clothed by the tool of the husbandman and the artisan—let even these 37,000 educated, thinking men, stick to trisk hats for ten years, and the national capital to be accumulated thereby would amount to upward of 18 00,000 sterling of fixed capital, what will a million of men, acting on the same principle, produce? Let teachers give this problem to their buys, and let its importance be made familiar to the youth of freshad. Apply the test to coats, to books, to shows to bonnets, to gowns, to shawis, to manifes, ornaments, furniture, and the same magnificent results a well you. Suppose, for argument sake, the foreign article were even the cheaper, (which as a general rule we done), what matters it in you in pocket or appearance that the foreign article may be bought for a spence in the pound cheaper than the bonds-made article? It is all loss to the nation in which you live, in which you mean to get your bread, where you mean to leave a provision and a hope behing you for your originary. But all these interests and hopes you messely scenifice to mere vanity when you reject the honest fabric of your own cannery, and clueb, with a spurious pride that deserves our secon, the showy and adulter ated fabric of the foreigner.

"The prosits of manufacture in every nation are

deserves one scorn, the showy and adulterated fabric of the foreigner.

"The profits of manufacture in every nation are greater than the profits of agriculture, nor are those profits dim nighed to their samual and national accommendation by expending them for food grown upon the soil. No, the manufactures increase their buildings, machinery, watchouses and ships, their wealth and credit. The bushancman, if not pillaged, increases his houses, burns, furniture, clothes, implements and stock—improves his lands, increases produce—beth parties mutually add to each other's eaith, and make what is called a great nation. England, Souteard, Belgium, dolland, Sastizariant, France and the United States have all emerged within the last hundred years from a lower condition of poverty than Ireland now experiences.

Citizens of Dublin! The greateess, happmens, and freecom of Ireland are in your hands. You will ex-

Citizens of Dubin. The greaters, happiness, and freecom of Ireland are in your hands! You will expert in the sheps of Dubin within the next six weeds two hundred thousand pounds. Here is your opportunity. Expect not a single shilling of this wast sum except for Irish manufacture. The shop-kerpers will fell you that they cannot get Irish man. keepers will tell you that they cannot get fruh mae. Now that the famine and emigration have thin-tacture. But in general the meaning of this is our lined their numbers, and the removal of many

shopkeepers are bound by commercial relations to foreign merchants, which the defective benaving and monetary system of ireland renders a state of helpless vassalege, so that many dare not buy nor sell lish manufacture.

We cannot særifhee our country for business men. We cannot særifhee our country for business men. We cannot calmly witness the wealth and the strong men—the life blood—ebb away before our eyes without some effort to arrest the tide. We call upon the shopkeepers to put their shops in order—to supply the public with Irish manufacture.

We call upon the mothers of our growing generation to assist in this great—this last effort. Mothers! will you, in this reason of general distress, lavish your money upon the frippery and trumpery of foreign nations? Will you teach your young to value—to pride themselves in the thasel, and the binchbeck gewgaws of foreigners? Will you debase their young minds with a habit that will surely lead them to neglect, or despise, or betray their native land? Will you effemmate your sons, the hope of the country, with a mean longing after everything abroad? Will you effemmate your sons, the hope of the country, with a mean longing after everything abroad? Will you effemmate your sons, the hope of the country, with a mean longing after everything abroad? Will you effemmate your daughters with sickly notions and desires for foreign dress, which no industry can support, and which sooner or later must pull them foom to poverty, as it has already pulled down thousands? Will, educated mothers, plant the seeds of national decay in the very hearts of your own offspring? You may not live to see the result upon your children of this false teaching. But we forewarn you that it will lead them individually to powerty, and the nation of which they shall form an unworthy part to decay?

"We, for our parts, are determined to raise up our country. We are determined to compel the nations to admit her to companionship and equality. In her name, prostrate and fallen though she may be, we adjur

"Council—G. T. Hayden, E. D. Williams, John Ryan, Martin A. Brennan, Christopher Coyne, Peter Moore, Joseph Chapman. James Moran, Joseph Kelly, Arthur O'Connor, William Bevan, John Wis-dom, R. Frazer, John M'Grath, James Hailyh, Bar-thelemew O'Connor, Patrick Brophy, Michael Lynch, I. Dionysky

"THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
"No. 2, Essex-bridge, Dec. 16, 1851 -We earnestly ask the attention of our fellow-citizens, born in or descended from Ireland, to the important truths here presented. Every word of it is even more applicable to this country than to Ireland, so far as it evolves principles and demands their application. Ireland is so near the markets for Agricultural Produce afforded by Great Britain that her tillers of the soil may secure twice to thrice as much for their products as our farmers can in the same markets, and yet 'buying where she can cheanest,' according to Free Trade arithmetic, is one of the main causes of her present degradation and misery. She needs the real Home Market which would be supplied by manufac. tories on her admirable streams and falls; she needs still more the industrial training and diversity of employments which Home Manufactures would insure her. But we need them as much as she does, and are but part ally emancipated from that dependence on the gigantic monopolist for our fabrics which has so sensibly contributed to her prostration. How is it that Irishmen, who do not mean to be upholders of British domination, can be twisted by party tactics into the continual and potential support of that Manufacturing ascendancy which is the essence and vitality of British power? Will they not consider?

We call upon the journals which speak expressly to our Irish fellow-citizens to discuss this question, not as partisans, but as patriots. We call especially on The Irish American, which publishes the above Address with manifest approval, to apply its principles fairly and faithfully to the condition of this country, and urge its readers to act as they dictate.

State and Prospects of the Country. Dunlin, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1852. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. What elements, that combine to form a

critical period in the history of a country, are absent in the state of England at this hour? A tottering ministry-not strong enough to govern-unpopular with all classes-unable to strengthen itself-with such a dislocation of parties that none of those in opposition can form a strong government adequate to the exigency of the times. The threatened interruption to the manufacturing industry and commercial interests of the country by the engineers' strike, throwing some 50,000 workmen with their fami, lies idle, and deranging the operations of wide districts, and the trade of the whole. The Colonial affairs in disorganization everywhere, and at the Cape ruinous; so that, after a loss of life almost equal to that of the whole American war, the Caffres are in the ascendant. The feeling of insecurity, arising from the hatred of continental neighbors, such, that there is an universal cry for national defenses against invasion. The Church, that by the Act of Uniformity should be one-all her clergy subscribing the same formulas, and she herself enjoying national funds, as the instructress of the nationso tom by dissension that while some four thousand clergy address the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, declaring their entire satisfaction with the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter, and with that tribunal itself as judge in all ecclesiastical cases, and these Prelates reecho their satisfaction, the Bishop of Exeter-and. doubtless, as many of the clergy-regard the sentence as heresy, and the tribunal as an usurpation. And, to crown the whole, after the secession to the rival Church of Rome of some hundreds of clergy and gentry, and such an increase of the Church of Rome, from various other quarters, as encouraged the Pope to organize a hierarchy for England with territorial titles, a bill was passed prohibiting the use of them, which it is found impracticable to carry into effect, and with penalties that cannot be enforced; the only effect of which has been to add indomitable religious exasperation to the long catalogue of national evils.

I don't know who the coming men may be, that are to set the country free from her difficulties-to tide the vessel of the State over the shoals that imperil the wrecking of her, into a tair and open sea-but they will not repose upon a bed of roses. And the sooner they come the better. There is no time to lose. A series of successive misgovernments, that would not see the signs of the times, have left them a mass of evils to clear away, and a multitude of reforms to make, which will require clearness of intelect, and moral courage, and singleness of purpose not always found, of late, in statesmen in

these old countries. Ireland is not without her share of the troubles and difficulties that beset her elder sister and her continental neighbors. Nevertheless, in the cloud that everhangs her there are openings that efford promise of better times. There is bitter religious animosity-in many parts, a fearful condition of society-a total disorganization of political parties. And yet the elements are at work that may produce a new and better state of things.

Do you call antagonism, it may be asked, on religious topics, one of the elements of a better order ! I am not sure that it may not turn out to beso. It will stimulate inquiry, awaken thought, spread education. The Church of England, in Ireland, is anxious to become more the Church of the people-not a mere out-farm where the younger sons of the nobility got a snug living from the tithes, for which they did nothing, were expected o do nothing. The great mass of the Reman Catholics were sunk in poverty. ignorance, misery, and contented to remain so. Now that the famine and emigration have thininto the towns at home as well as in England | which so disgusted all right-minded men in the and Scotland, while the districts left desert are in course of occupation by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ulster, brings an approximation of the Protestant and Roman Catholic popu. lation in point of numbers, and they are more interblended as in Ulster, there must be rivalry in education, intellectual progress, and social resectability, as well as in the race for wealth.

The Society for Missions in Ireland beasts of numbers of congregations and churches, and schools all over Connaught and Munster. The Catholic Defense Association is enabling the Roman Cathelic clergy to cover these same districts with schools, convents, and religious teachers under their priests. Both combine Agricutural instruction and Industrial training with the Education of letters, and the Bible on the one hand, and the Catechism on the other. There is some collision-not a little noise; some occupation for the police to keep the peace, and the magistrates to do justice when it is broken. And hot tempers rush to the newspapers, on both sides; and there are sad complaints of "bribery" on the one hand, and "persecution" on the other. But the stagnancy of mind is stirred inquiry is busy; many are scattering the seeds of knowledge in many souls; and a state of society in which there will be more intelligence, more energy, more self-dependence, more of the 'go-a-head" spirit, will preponderate.

Sill, however, while the Roman Catholic elergy-now united closely with their English brethren, by cultivating a more intimate rela-tionship with Rome and the Continental Hierar. chy in general-alarm the Government and the Protestant Establishment, especially for the safety of that of Ireland-and the English and Irish Protestants combine to assail the Irish Roman Catholic, and avew their determination, if it may be, to Protestanize Ireland-while the warfare is thus avowed, earnest, internecine, it is impossible that the good neighborhood and kindly (celings of many districts should not suf-

For the greater part of a century there has existed a secret confederation-formerly, under the title of Defenders, latterly under that of Ribbonmen-called into existence by the wrongs and oppression arising out of the very unsatisfactory state of the law in regard to the relation of the landlord and the tenant-the owner of the land in fee, and the occupying tenant who paid him rent for it. No one now denies that the power given by the law to the landlords-they being the law-makers-was excessive, that it rendered them irresponsible, that many of them were ty ranical-though in the exceptive few, their better nature preponderated over the temptations which bad laws held out to them-and that multitudes of the tenants suffered grievous oppression and wrong. Even good landlords would say to tenants, at the expiry of a lease-when the tenant had improved his land by capital, skill and labor-you must pay ten pounds an acre, as a fine, on getting a new lease, or go.

But all good men regretted that ignorant, mis. guided men should have formed an association whose members bind themselves by oath to revenge such wrongs by murdering landlords, agents, bailiffs, or new tenants who might take the lands from which others had been driven, however unrighteously. The punishment did not always light upon the guilty, and those who took the revenge, and those on whose behalf it was inflicted were generally the very worst and most worthless of their class.

These associations prevailed chiefly in the South. Latterly the scene of their murderous operations has been a mountainous district where the counties of Monaghan, Louth, and Armagh meet-where there have been some half-dozen savage murders within a short time, while the rest of these counties are peaceful and improving. O'Connell, the Clergy, the Government, all have tried to put down this Ribbon system . but hitherto without success. The members present that anomaly-sometimes witnessed among the oppressed in all countries-of men, regardless of religious obligations, reckless of human life, yet faithful to one another in the prosecution of their unhallowed designs.

The great bulk of the tenant farmers, while discouraging these lawless associations, as sisted by a few of the landlords, have struggled for righteous settlement of landlord and tenant relationship. But their efforts did not assume an organized and systematic shape till the formation of the Tenant League. This body is now in session for the purpose of preparing for the meeting of parliament which is at hand. It has hitherto done little for the practical settlement of this question-partly from the principles on which it started being too one-sided, as all former laws had been one-sided in the direction of the landlords-partly from the introduction to the public mind of exciting and dividing subjects; the "Aggression Bill," for instance. But while these agrarian murders, and the universal outcry of the tenantry of Ireland must convince the Government and Parliament that a settlement cannot be longer safely deferred, there is a much greater approximation-as the result of the platform and press discussions of the subjectof the sober-thinking of all classes, as to the terms of the settlement. And hopes are higher than at any former period that the bill which Sherman Crawford will bring in, with the sanction of the League, will either pass, or one substantially the same in its provisions-whereby the landlord will no longer be irresponsible, no the tenant the victim of his tyrannical caprice and the latter shall enjoy the fruits of his industry and the former have all his rights-and no

The Council of this body has resolved on a general meeting prior to the meeting of Parliament-but, unlike that of its formation, it will be in its own rooms, in Rutland Square, not in the Rotunds. It will thus be more select; more for business than popular demonstration. In addition to the Secretary, Mr. Wilberforce, they have appointed Mr. Martin Crean Assistant Secretary, with a salary of £50 a year. The disagreement about Mr. Wilberforce's nomination to the Secretaryship, which, from the indignant protest of the Irish members of Parliament by whom it was mainly formed, seemed at one time to threaten a schism, has subsided; though there is still very great and general disappointment that its proceedings shall be so almost exclusively under clerical guidance, and spread alike over this country and Britain. In particular. The Nation has some bitter articles on the singular change that has taken place in some of the more prominent leaders of the public mind, whereby a preference is given to everything English, to the oblivion of that spirit of nationality which so pervaded " Catholic Ireland," as to send up the almost universal and unintermitting cry for the Repeal of the Unionwords which are now never heard uttered, or seen in print-unless with the shrug of scorn, or the sneer of contempt.

As the primary object of the Association was, the repeal of the Title's Bill, there will be, of course, a petition to Parliament for that object : and the Irish members will be instructed to follow it up by a resolution. The result will be la renewal of those acrimonious discussions

last session.

In spite of uncertainty as to what Government we shall have, and what measures the existing, or any Government may carry for righting this country, and notwithstanding butter religious agitation, the people are taking hope and courage. They think themselves sure of their Packet-Station and a share of Western trafficrailway lines are in progress of completionmanufactures are improving and progressing, and in defiance of the bigots of all sides. The great bulk of the laity are loyal to the cause of Liberal Education, and the Schools and Col leges that give it are prospering. TELESCOPOS'

WASHING TON.

The Census Printing-Mr. Kennedy-The Fugitive Sinve-Law, &c.
Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1852.

Two blows have been struck upon the Census question since my last. One upon the nose of the Superintendent, and one upon the bill for printing. The former was dealt by Major BORLAND of Arkansas, the Chairman of the Senate Printing Committee, and the other by the Senate itself, who refused to take up the printing bill yesterday. The first blow is said to have seriously damaged Mr. KENNEDY, by breaking the bones of his nasal organ, but in the other no bones were broken, and it is thought the subject will not otherwise seriously suffer.

The Senate Printing Committee, as well as other Senators, do not look with favor upon the scheme of the Superintendent, to embody in the publication of the Census returns a large body of foreign matter; such, for example, as historical outlines of the States themselves, and of their several subdivisions of counties and towns, and elaborate disquisitions upon medical science as connected with the bills of mortality and medical statistics in general. A sample of what the Superintendent proposes, is laid before the Senate in the shape of a printed folio volume of 90 pages upon the State of Maryland. Of these 90 pages, 25 are devoted to medical statistics and a disquisition upon medicine, and 18 pages to a historical account of the State and of its several counties. One-half of the book is thus taken up with subjects that are reckoned foreign to the legitimate objects of a Census. And Mr-BORLAND, in his remarks which led to the unfortunate renconter we have alluded to, expressed his emphatic objection to making the Superin. tendent the official historiographer of our States and municipalities in general, as well as the official scientific lecturer upon the medical statistics collected in the Census returns.

In this, Mr. BORLAND would not seem to be far out of the way. It is a plain proposition that any minute details upon disease, and above all any disquisition upon medical science, would be totally valueless and out of place in such a work-Medical science is barren enough and uncertain enough in the hands of its most eminent professors. It is in the main an ignus fatuus that has bewildered and bogged the world for thousands of years; and to-day its pathology is hardly involved in less obscurity than it was in the days of Galen and HIPPOCRATES. The true theory of disease is as much a subject of disputation to-day as it ever was, and the world is still full of the most opposite and conflicting theories thereon. What upon earth, then, has a Superintendent of the Census to do with such an abstruse subject as this, beyond giving in the most compact form such details as the law required? The historical matter seems equally out of place. A series of decennial returns of the statistics of the Census forms a history of the States and their various municipalities, of the most complete and perfect character, so far as their material progress is cencerned, and this is all that such documents contemplate. It is all that seems to be required at the hands of Government. Of positive facts relating to our existing national condition, no matter how many are aid before the country. The more perhaps the better. But of history, of essay, of scientific treatise, of speculation, we want none.

The cost of taking and printing the Census will be very great. Probably the total expenditwo millions of dollars. Such a sum of money ought to give us something valuable. The Superintendent's estimates of his expenditures are already thirteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars. To this is to be added the cost of publication, which it is probable will run to half a million more, and perhaps exceed even this.

The Louse has ordered the printing of 100,000 copies of a synopsis of the Census prepared by the Superintendent, and they are about ready for distribution. In the meantime The Globe office has published the synopsis in an extra, at one cent a copy, which has been largely pur chased by Members.

We gather from this synopsis that the number of fugitive slaves escaped in the year ending June, 1850, was 1,011. This number may be taken, we presume, as an average of the annual escapes. Of this number, how many have been returned by the Fugitive Slave Law, which is assumed to be of such vital importance to the South, and whose maintenance and execution to the letter is declared to be essential to the preservation of the Union and the existence of the National Government? Has it been more than one in a hundred? Does this notorious law return more than the odd eleven, out of the one thousand and eleven!

Talk of a Fugitive Slave Law being any security to that portion of Southern property which goes on legs. Bah!

Yeas and Nays in the House.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives, Feb. 6, on striking out all after the first section of the Senate bill making land warrants assignable, and for other purposes, and which rejected sections proposed to provide for a new class of cases, and to additionally compensate Land Receivers and Registers, viz:

pensate Land Receivers and Registers, viz:
Yeas—Messis Abertronabe, Aiken, Allison, W. Appleton, Aveiet, Barbeck, Bartlett, Bennett Bowie, Bowie, Bowne, Brag, Beckenidge, Briggs, G. H. Brown, Buell, Barrows, L. D. Canabell, Carter, Chapman, Chastain, Colock, C. thase, Curta, Daniel, Dawson, Dunnick, Duney, Donham, Ewing Faulkner, Floyd, Fowler, H. M. Fuller, J. D. Fuller, Gandhe, Ciddings, Goodpich, Grow, Harper, I. G. Harrs, Hart, Hascall, Hebard, Hibbard, Holladey, J. W. Howe, How, Hunter, Ingersol, Fres, Juckson, Jenkins, G. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, P. King, Kuhns, Kvitz, Letcher, Misan, H. Maschall, Marin, Mason, McDanad, McLanaban, McWallen, McQueen, Meacham, Millson, Miner, H. D. Moore, Morehead, Morrison, Murray, Nabela, Newton, Olds, Outlaw, Fenslee, Perkins, Polif, Powell, Rantoni, Riddle, Robbins, Robie, Savage, Schermehtern, School, Schoonnaker, Scarry, O. S. Seymour, Stelton, Staniv, B. Stanton, F. P. Stanton, Stephens, Stone, Straton, Strother, Sutherland, Sweetser, B. Thompson, C. W. Thompson, Thurston, Toombe, Verable, Walbridge, Wallace, Wells, Addson White, Wilcox, Williams, Woodward—112.

Nave—Messis W. Allen, Balley, Bayrere, Bell, Biblichane,

ward—13.

Nava—Messis W. Allen, Balley, Barrere, Beil, Bibighaus,
Birsell, Brooks, Eusty, Cabell, Caldwell, T. Campbell,
Churchwell, Clark, Chiegnan, Cobb. J. G. Davis, Dockery,
Doty, Dennan, Eastman, Extras, Ficklin, Fitch, Freeman,
Gaylord Geodenow, Gorman, Green, Grey, Hall, Hendricks,
Houston, A. Johnson, John Jamson, R. W. Johnson, D. T.
Joses, G. G. King, Lockhart, Mace, McCorkle, McNair,
Miller, Mohay, J. Moore, Murphy, S. W. Parker, Penn,
Pentinan, Porter, Price, Robinson, Sackett, D. L. Seymour,
Smart, Smith, R. H. Stanton, Abraham P. Stevens, Suart,
Taylor, Townshend, Ward, Washburn, Watkins, Welch,
Alex White, Yates—6.

A. G. Biewh, Bart, Cane, Caske, Chandler, Cleveland, Conger Cellom, Darby, Geo. T. Daris, Boan, Durkee, Edsciton, Edmundsen, Florence, Gentry, Gilmore, Hamilton, Hanmad, S. W. Harris, Haws, Haven, Henn, Hilber, Harstord, Heward, T. M. Hove, James Johnson, Landry, E. C. Marskall, Meade Orr, A. Parker, Phelps, Richardson, Fors, Russell, Scodder, Snow, T. Stevens, St. Martin, Tack, Walsh, Wildrick—23,

ROSSUTH IN OHIO.

[DY EXPRESS TO THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.]

Kessuth's Trip from Cleveland to Co-Inmbas, Ohio.

From the Columbus State Journal, Feb. 5. Gov. Kossurn and suite left Cleveland vesterday morning at So'clock. The Mayor of Cleveland, the Legislative Committee, and a portion of the Committee of Arrangements of the Forest City, with the People's Committee, Judge SPALDING and General BIERCE, Governor Wood, Judge Bass, and other distinguished men, were on the car with the Governor and suite. A special car

was appropriated, under charge of conductor Phase. At the Cleveland depôt Kessuth was called out .-He bid the people a good-bye, and was enthusiastically cheered. At all of the streets running to the railroad crowds stood in waiting, and gave cheer upon cheer as the cars passed.

When the cars stopped, a large crowd had convened -three cheers were given for Kossuth. The Governor said, "they cheer me but forget the cause."

A large number of people crowded around the cars,

and hearty cheers were given. Mr. HALLEY, from

Buffalo, a passenger on the cars, came forward, and taking the Governor by the hand, said: "Here is my contribution to the cause of Hungary, (\$15,) may it buy four muskets, and every bullet go to the right spot. I consider Kossurn to Europe, politically, what Christ was to the world religiously and socially." AT WELLINGTON Judge GRANGER, of Mansfield, presented Kossurn

a purse of \$20. The people, a large number being assembled, cheered Kossuru. He said, "I entreat you gentlemen, do not admire me : I am not worthy to be admired ; but the cause is worthy of your admi-

the Governor and suite dined. After dinner, which was prepared exclusively for the Hungarians, in splendid style, the Cleveland Committee took leave of the Governor, and he was consigned to the care of the Legislative Committee, Mr. GILLETT, of the Senate, being its representative.

Hon. Jacob BRINKERHOFF addressed Kossuth in behalf of the people of that portion of country, and presented him a purse of \$57 50. Kossurn replied briefly, and the crowd, which was the largest that had been met on the route, most carnestly cheered him and his cause. People were present from Mansfield, Sandusky, Tiffin, and other distant towns. The anxiety to see and hear Kossuth was very great. A large number of ladies took part in the Shelby welcome. One man cried out to the Governor-" We have no money ; but we can fight, and we will."

The Mayor came forward and presented Kossuth a letter of sympathy in behalf of the citizens. It spoke of Hungary as a component part of Austria. Kossuth said to the crowd, "You must none of you believe that Hungary ever was a component part of Austria. It never was. In this respect my country's struggle is different from that of your colonies, when they resisted English control."

AT DELAWARE

An immense crowd had assembled, and when the cars neared the depôt the cheering was very enthusiastic.

The train was switched upon the Delaware branch and the Governor and suite, and the different Committees, were invited to visit the town by Dr. HILLS, on the part of the people. It was stated that a-church was filled with people in waiting to hear Kossuth. The Governor refused to go if they had been admitted on tickets for which they had to pay. Being assured this was not the case, he consented to address them. At the church he was again most heartily cheered. The Hungarian association of the town, and the Students of the College occupied the body of the church.

When Kossurn had been conducted upon the platform in front of the pulpit, Dr. Hills, in a few words, introduced him as the representative of a nation that for a time had lost its nationality, and whose mission was one to restore that nationality. The audience rose at the conclusion of the Doctor's remarks. Mayor Buck then addressed the Governor in behalf of the people-extending him a cordial welcome, as one whose life was devoted to a cause near every American heart-universal liberty. He said he would not find warmer sympathy any where than he would find in the West. He begged leave to introduce the President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Dr. Thompson. Dr. T. said :

In beraif of the College, and at their solicitation, I rise to greet you. We welcome you as an orator, to the land of Patrick Heary—as a statesman, to the land of Thomas Jeferson. We welcome you as an Arietides in exile, to the home of the oppressed. We welcome you as the Marshal of Europe's troops, to the land of Washington. We thank you for having directed our attention to the affairs of Continental Europe—for having thrown a new chart over the Carpathian mountains to the waters of the Danube. We thank you for those beautiful sentiments in which you have expressed your faith not only in a God of Providence, but in the Gospel of His Son. We look with intense interest to your native land, as the genius of Hungarian Liberty waits at her temple, stirs the fires of her altar, lights her sacrifices, and waits for the time of action. I campot detail any longer, though I would gladly do so, but only to say, Hait! welcome you as the Marshal of Europe's

Kossuth replied: I return my most humble thanks for the welcome which meets me here, a poor, homeless wanderer. If I am not mistaken I have the honor to be in the presence of zome associations of "Friends of Hungary,"

Ladies and Gentlemen, a home and true friends

Ladies and Gentlemen, a home and true friends are two of the fairest gifts of Hesven allotted to man on earth. The exiled Chief of Hungary, who has now the honor to acknowledge your kindness, has no home. The soil upon which my cradle stood—the soil where I dreamed the short rosy dreams, though even then interrupted by the inspirations of the parnot's heart—the soil which saw me struggle and strive for my people's freedom, and for the independence of my native land—the soil to which I have devoted my life, and for which I will readily die; that soil is a valley of desolation now. The sanguinary tools of foreign violence have polluted its sacred fields, watered by torrents of patriotic msrtyr blood. The fair land is a vast prison wherein nature groans, and, though fettered, with clenahed fist slocks up to heaven for the day of retribution and of deliverance. The storm of oppression—the clouds his icons up to heaven for the day of retribution and of deliverance. The storm ofoppression—the clouds of tyrainy hang gloomily over the land. It has lost everything, only not its honor—not its trust in God—not us hope for the future—not the manly resolution once more to rise in inexorable judgment over

once more to rise in inexorable judgment over tyrants and oppressors. [Applause.]
And oh! how I love thee, my poor native land!—How I love thee in thy gloom! How keenly thy sortows affect my bleeding heart! How I long for thee, my own dear native land, with the fond desire of an exile's heart! Home of my people! which I left, and which God will once more lead on the path of glory and freedom! home of my recollections—of my love—I greet thee out of the very midst of thy generous friends of America, who, benevolent because free, stretch out their gigantic arms over the waster signors of this Republic thy name with millions of tongues, in token that there is yet a future to this, because there is an America, free and powerful, watching the laws of nations, and ready to defend what despots dare to offend.

fend what despots dare to offend.

Thus, though I have no home, yet the home of my people has good friends, who, with the aid of God, I hope will yet restore myself also to my home, that I may have at least a homely grave in which to by down my weary head, that the sun of freedom may cast its rays over the flower of memory which the kind remembrance of my people will plant over the grave of its faithful servant.

cash its lays over the hower of membry which the stand remembrance of my people will plant over the grave of its faithful servant.

Amoriations of friends of Hungary! what music in these words for me! what a wonderful action of Providence in these words! I thank you for n; but while I thank you, let me at the same time humbly remember, that while love is freeting—while passion cools—the character of friendship is, that it is hatting, faithful and true. You are all so—I know it—in your private friendship—in your private relations. Be so in friendship toward a nation oppressed, but brave. If you will be such, then, nadeed, it will be recorded in imperishable letters in the he arts of my pation, that out of the Delaware Springs of American Sympathy I have filled a tumbler of neath for my people of Hungary. (Applause.)

I thank you for this manifestation of your sympathy. You must excuse me for not making long speeches. I am like the poor bind on my way. Indeed, wom out of thoughts—worn out of words—worn out of strength. But I have spoten enough, and the press has reported it, so that if there is truth in my principles that truth may penetrate into the hearts of the free people of America. If there he no truth, then I have failed. Upon this I rely, and I humbly thank you for having afforded me this opportunity to be in your presence—though I san scarcely in agine that by having ocen here I can for a single moment lengthen your find remembrance for me. But perhaps that affection for my native land which everpowers me, may some what contribute to warm

your kind, friendly hearts to be to remain, to are and to develop as associations of Friends of Hung-ry, with that friendship whose character as I told, a lasting, faithful and true.

Once more, latter and gentlemen, I humbly thack you, and take my leave. [Applause.]

Mr. S. M. Little then came forward and said Permit me in the name of the Hungarian Socie

ty of Delaware and his citizens, to present to you \$210, as an earnest of our sympathy for the glorious cause of Hurgary. We hope to collect still more to assist you in that glorious cause. Kossuru thanked him, and requested him to gire him the names of those Friends of Hungary in order that they might be registered. The vote of the peoto registered by cheers; and the vote thus registered would weigh in the councils of the nation, where the sovereign will of the people must and will be done. Now, friends, we have to leave, because the steamergine being a Democrat, will have its own way. [Great laughter.] ple must be registered in this way, which could not

Arm in arm with Gov. Wood, Gov. Kossurn was excerted to the omnibus amid deafening shouts.

Reception as Columbus.

Long before sunset the streets of Columbus were thronged with citizens and strangers, all anxious so see and welcome Kossuru to the Capital of Ohio. Before 5 o'clock, the feace opposits the Neil House, and the posts and awaings, were fally occupied by those who intended to hold on till the pageant was over.

At the depôt, the scene was animating. Thousands had congregated in and around the passenger depot, and when at 6 o'clock, the booming of cannon announced the approach of the cars, there was a rush, and a shout that rose above the whistle of the los motive and the ringing of bells.

The procession of military, firemen, butchers, citizens, &c., started for the Neil House, where in due time they arrived. Meanwhile the crowd in front of the Hotel, and in all the street round about, was in-mense and intense, as we had abundant cause to know from personal experience. We have seen some jams in our day, but we never got so complete-ly where all power of locomotion was lost and the swaying to and fro of the multitude had so full con-trol. After much exertion, a passage was made, and Gov. Kossurn and suite passed into the hotel. Soon he appeared before the vast audience on the portico, over the main entrance, and was intro luced te the audience by Dr. Cox, of the Senate Committee of Reception. Then went up a shout, long and loud, to the very heavens. Comparative silence was obtained, when Kossurn, uncovering his head and bowing gracefully to the audience, addressed them

very briefly as follows:

GENTIEMEN: I am highly delighted with the generous reception with which you honor me. I feel a desire to thank publicly the generous citizans of Columbus for this reception—for all the hopes which are connected with this demonstration for the future. To me it would be quite the same to have to-day the honor to address you, or to morrow, but in a good regulated Republic order must prevail, I am informed that arrangements are made by which I will have the honor to be addressed in the name of the citizens to-morrow, when I will have to answer it. Therefore, to-night I bid you farewell, and ismorrow I will have the honor to thank you publish, in answer to that address.

very briefly as follows:

manswer to that address.

Gentlemen. I am glad to be your guest, but the feed I feel a little hungry, and therefore, if you will kindly excuse me. I will go to dinner. [Great laughter and cheering.]

Kossurn then retired, and the immense these

gradually dispersed. The Fire Companies made fine display, and paraded the streets, after the reception, with torch-lights and banners. The various associations were all represented, and all these passed off very creditably to all parties concerned and thus ended the reception of Gov. Kossurn a

Letter from George Law.

The subjoined letter from George Law, the great steamboat proprietor and contractor, to the Editor of The Herald, is so readable a specimen of that gentleman's talent and epistols composition, that we copy it, advertisement and

all, without charge:

UNION-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Saturday, Feb. 8, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Recently in your paper, and in the statement and other prints, and in one not worthy of notice, my name has been mentioned, and reference make to transactions of mine with which reither newspaper editors nor the public have any more concernate the public have to your contracts with your paper-makers or your news-carriers. My purchase from the Government of the United States of one hundred and fity thousand muskets, and my owang several millions of ball cartridges, has been several times alluded to, and it has been stated the muskets are "worthless," and were "condemand," and "second-band," and that I have sold them to Governor Kossuth for \$2 apiece, &c. There is not one word of truth in the statement that any of these muskets have been sold to Governor Kossuth, or anybody else, for Hungary. The statements depreciating the worsh of the arms, denounce as a slander of my property, calculated to injure its sale. The muskets cost the Government to make them, about \$13, and they are worth that the contract of the denounce as a stander of the Go injure its sale. The muskets cost the Go to make them, about \$13, and they are to make them, about \$13, and they are sum. They are new, not "second hand not "condemned and worthless arms with me so much, they will be dis, than half that price; and we will also of a large number, give to the fa enough to arm a battation of repub enough to arm a battalion of republican pasid in extending the area of freedom in Governor Kossuch does not allude in his quoted by you to those muskets, or to any a meat with respect to them, though we shall to sell him all he may want on moderate term contract he alludes to is with other parties, muskets which cannot be equal to ours. Ourse and in good order, of the best manufacture, paried with full accountements, boxed up store, ready to be shipped at a moment's note. and in good order, of the best manufacture, panied with full accountements, boxed up and store, ready to be shipped at a moment's noise, as several millions of rounds of ball cartridges. Toy were made by American freemen, and will not be sold for any price to any but those who will not them in the cause of freedom in Europe. I large supply of infantry equipments, of all tinds, and for smillery, dragoons, and for ridemen, and of ropes for traitors, can be furnished the entrest notice: also cannon, &c., &c., for sea service: and while I repel your attack on any preperty, I may as well make this note an advantagement for its saie. So you may separate what pregard as proper by way of defense, from that will may be considered as advertising, and send your list only office, West st., for payment. In addition to what I have enumerated above, you may state it I stand ready to furnish, on reasonable terms, she shortest notice, the fastest steamships in the world. I stand ready to furnish on reasonable terms, and equipped, with cannon that will reach fastest and the said of the fastest sailing ships in the world, faily and equipped, with cannon that will reach fastest and the said of t

tions that have been given of my having been in intrigues to promote the prospects of certain edidates for the rext Presidency. Sometimes I have been charged with maneuvering for Gov. Die time, sometimes for Judge Douglas, sometimes for Gov. Die time, Marcy, sometimes for Gov. Cass, and sometimes for Gen. Houston. I am not hard to please, and if good man is selected, I shall be satisfied; as I good man is selected, I shall be satisfied; as I good man is selected, I shall be satisfied; as I good man is selected, I shall be satisfied; as I good man is selected, I shall be satisfied; as I good mot hink there is much danger of the Demonstration in the should, our country can flourish even unfar a weak President, for our institutions as weak President, for our institutions as mations are made to injure me by example the satisfied of I have not had any concern in the so-called.

Line," as has been charged. All these insulinvidous efforts live me little annoyance, in doing me harm. Conscious of my own re and of my ability, under Providence, to a that I undertake, I shall go ahead, without re to assaults from any quarter, and do what I right, and all I think is right. What I away the standard will do with it as I please the standard will do with it as I please. earned myself, and will do with it as I please, forming to the constitution and laws of my on in all things. I shall expect the Herald to me, during my absence, against any improvements as it has been my assailant long enough satisfy any reasonable Christian man.

Yours respectfully,—

Gronge Law.

(Courier and Enquirer !]

VIRGINIA .- The Whig members of Legislature-Samuel Price in the Chair and J. D. Imboden Secretary—have called a State Con vention of the Whig party, to be held in Bio mond on the 14th April next, for the purpose organizing the party for the Presidential vass, to appoint Delegates to a National Operation, and to nominate an Electoral Tacket